FEBRUARY. 1783. THE NUMB. 2749.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1783.

New-York, Feb. 9, 1783.

By the Brigantine Peggy, Capt. M'Neil, in 19 days from Tortola, we have received the following copy of His MAJESTY'S *Most Gracious* SPEECH *to both Houses of Parliament, on Thursday, December 5, 1782, which was brought to Tortola, from the windward, by Capt. Rodney, Son of Lord Rodney.*

My Lords and Gentlemen,

SINCE the close of the last sessions, I have employed my whole time in the care and attention which the important and critical conjuncture of public affairs required of me.

I lost no time in giving the necessary orders to prohibit the further prosecution of offensive war upon the continent of North-America. Adopting, as my inclination will always lead me to do, with decision and effect, whatever I collect to be the sense of my Parliament and my people, I have pointed all my views and measures, as well in Europe as in North-America, to an entire and cordial reconciliation with those colonies.

Finding it indispensable to the attainment of this object, I did not hesitate to go the full length of the powers vested in me, and offer to declare them FREE and INDEPENDENT STATES, by an article to be inserted in the Treaty of Peace. Provisional articles are agreed upon, to take effect whenever terms of peace shall be finally settled with the Court of France.

In thus admitting their separation from the Crown of these kingdoms, I have sacrificed every consideration of my own, to the wishes and opinion of my people. I make it my humble and earnest prayer to Almighty God, that Great-Britain may not feel the evils which might result from so great a dismemberment of the empire; and that America may be free from those calamities, which have formerly proved in the Mother Country, how essential Monarchy is to the enjoyment of constitutional liberty. Religion, language, interest, affections may, and I hope will, yet prove a bond of permanent union between the two countries. To this end, neither attention or disposition shall be wanting on my part.

While I have carefully abstained from all offensive operations against America, I have directed my whole force by land and sea against the other powers at war, with as much vigor as the situation of that force, at the commencement of the campaign, would permit. I trust that you feel the advantages resulting from the safety of the great branches of our trade. You must have seen with pride and satisfaction, the gallant defence of the governor and garrison of Gibraltar; and my fleet, after having effected the object of their destination, offering battle to the combined force of France and Spain on their own coasts; those of my kingdoms have remained at the same time perfectly secure, and your domestic tranquility uninterrupted. This respectable state, under the blessing of God, I attribute to the entire confidence which subsists between me and my people, and to the readiness which has been shewn by my subjects in my city of London, and in other parts of my kingdom, to stand forth in the general defence. Some proofs have lately been given of public spirit in private men, which would do honour to any age and any country.

Having manifested to the whole world, by the most lasting examples, the signal spirit and bravery of my people, I conceived it a moment not unbecoming my dignity, and thought it a regard due to the lives and fortunes of such brave and gallant subjects, to shew myself ready on my part to embrace fair and honorable terms of accommodation with all the powers at war.

I have the satisfaction to acquaint you, that negociations to this effect are considerably advanced, the result of which, as soon as they are brought to a conclusion, shall be immediately communicated to you.

I have every reason to hope and believe, that I shall have it in my power, in a very short time, to acquaint you, that they have ended in terms of pacification, which, I trust, you will see just cause to approve. I rely, however, with perfect confidence, on the wisdom of my Parliament, and the spirit of my people, that if any unforeseen change in the disposition of the belligerent powers, should frustrate my confident expectations, they will approve of the preparations I have thought adviseable to make, and be ready to second the most vigorous efforts in the further prosecution of the war.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

I have endeavoured by every measure in my power to diminish the burthens of my people. I lost no time in taking the most decided measures for introducing a better economy in the expenditure of the army.

I have carried into strict execution the several reductions in my civil list expences, directed by an act of the last sessions. I have introduced a further reform into other departments, and suppressed several sinecure places in them. I have by this means so regulated my establishments, that my expence shall not in future exceed my income.

I have ordered the estimate of the civil list debt, laid before you last sessions, to be compleated. The debt proving somewhat greater than could be then correctly stated, and the proposed reduction not immediately taking place, I trust you will provide for the deficiency, securing, as before, the repayment out of my annual income.

I have ordered enquiry to be made into the application of the sum voted in the support of the American sufferers; and I trust you will agree with me, that a due and generous attention ought to be shewn to those who have relinquished their properties or professions from motives of loyalty to me, or attachment to the Mother Country.

As it may be necessary to give stability to some regulations by Act of Parliament, I have ordered accounts of the several establishments, incidental expences, fees and other emoluments of office, to be laid before you. Regulations have already taken place in some, which it is my intention to extend to all, and which, besides expediting all public business, must produce a very considerable saving, without taking from that ample encouragement, which ought to be held forth to talents, diligence and integrity, where ever they are to be found.

I have directed an enquiry to be made into whatever regards the landed revenue of my crown, as well as the management of my woods and forests, that both may be made as beneficial as possible, and that the latter may furnish a certain resource for supplying the navy, our great national bulwark, with its first material.

I have directed an investigation into the department of the mint, that the purity of the coin, of so much importance to commerce, may be always adhered to: that by rendering the difficulty of counterfeiting greater, the lives of numbers may be saved, and every needless expence in it suppressed.

I must recommend to you an immediate attention to the great objects of the public receipts and expenditure; and above all, to the state of the public debt. Notwithstanding the great increase of it during the war, it is to be hoped, that such regulations may still be established, such savings made—and future loans so conducted, as to promote the means of its gradual redemption by a fixed course of payment. I must, with particular earnestness, distinguish for your serious consideration that part of the debt which consists of navy, ordnance, and victualling bills; the enormous discount upon some of these bills shews this mode of payment to be a most ruinous expedient.

I have ordered the several estimates, made up as correctly as the present practice admits, to be laid before you. I hope that such farther corrections as may be necessary, will be made before the next year. It is my desire, that you should be apprized of every expence before it is incurred, as far as the nature of such service can possibly admit. Matters of account can never be made too public.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

The scarcity and consequent high price of corn, requires your instant interposition.

The great excess to which the crimes of theft and robbery in many instances accompanied with personal violence, particularly in the neighbourhood of this metropolis, has called of late for a strict and severe execution of the laws. It were much to be wished, that these crimes could be prevented in their infancy, by correcting the vices become prevalent in the most alarming degree.

The liberal principles adopted by you, concerning the rights and the commerce of Ireland have done you the highest honor, and will, I trust, ensure that harmony, which ought always to subsist between the two kingdoms. I am persuaded that a general increase of commerce, throughout the empire, will prove the wisdom of your measures with regard to that object. I would recommend to you a revision of your whole trading system, upon the same comprehensive principles, with a view to its utmost possible extension.

The regulation of a vast territory in Asia opens a large field for your wisdom, prudence and foresight; I trust that you will be able to frame some fundamental laws which may make their connection with Great-Britain a blessing to India; and that you will take therein proper measures to give all foreign nations, in matters of foreign commerce, an entire and perfect confidence in the probity, punctuality, and good order of government. You may be assured, that whatever depends upon me, shall be executed with a steadiness, which can alone preserve that part of my dominions, or the commerce which arises from it.

It is the fixed object of my heart to make the general good, and the spirit of the constitution, the invariable rule of my conduct, and on all occasions to advance and reward merit in every profession.

To ensure the full advantage of a government, conducted on such principles, depends on your temper, your wisdom, your disinterestedness, collectively and individually.

My people expect these qualifications, and therefore I call for them.

Wednesday, February 19th, 1783.

AUCTION OF BOOKS

Will commence this evening,

At BELL's Book-Store, near St. Paul's Church, in Third-street, Philadelphia,

AND will be continued for several evenings successively.---Hours of Sale each evening from half after six till nine o'clock.---Conditions of Sale as usual.---Catalogues to be had at the place of Sale.---

N. B. A valuable collection of the most elegant French Authors are included in this Catalogue, which will be sold or sacrificed, according to the taste of the company. § 1 w

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TO BE SOLD

On Tuesday the 4th day of March, on the Premises.

A PLANTATION containing 233¼ acres of land, lying on Broad Creek (a branch of Back Creek) in Cecil county, in the State of Maryland, 40 acres of which is in wood. There are on the premises, a tolerable good dwelling-house and other out-houses, a good barn of hewed logs, 22 feet by 18, a spring of excellent water close by the door, an orchard containing about 100 apple-trees of choice fruit, and about 8 acres of meadow ground. The situation of this farm renders it extremely valuable, being within 3 miles of 3 different merchant-mills, within 6 of the Head of Elk, and a number of other merchant-mills. The farm is divided into 4 fields, each of which is watered by Broad Creek, near the mouth of which a landing, at least equal if not superior to that on Back Creek, may be made, the distance from which to Christiana Creek, Port Penn and Hamburgh on Delaware, is as short, as from any of the waters of Chesapeak. Credit will be allowed for one half the purchase money, on giving bonds upon interest with good security.

HENRY WARD PEARCE.

A few copies of the following excellent work, for the illumination of the JUDGES and GRAND JURIES in AMERICA,

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Of the GRAND JURIES of ENGLAND.

EXPLAINED, according to the fundamentals of the English government, and the declarations of the same, made in Parliament by many statutes; with several curious cases relative to Judges and Juries. Exhibited at this time, for the information of all the friends of Liberty, who wish that true freedom, instead of being diminished, may be increased ten fold, by the revolution of America from Great-Britain.

ALSO NUMBER SECOND---Price ONE DOLLAR.

A View of Society and Manners

In FRANCE, SWITZERLAND, GERMANY, and ITALY:

With ANECDOTES relating to some EMINENT CHARACTERS.

Written by JOHN MOORE, M. D.

During his Travels through those Countries, with his Grace, The present Duke of HAMILTON.

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At their STORE in Market-street, between Front and Second-streets, the corner of Lætitia-Court,

COARSE and fine Broadcloths,
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Calicoes and Chintz,
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Plain and figured Jeans,
Striped Ginghams,
Corded and Fancy Dimity,
Yard wide Cotton Checks,
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Diaper,---and Towelling,
Coloured Nankeens,
Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs,
Stamped Cotton ditto,
Black and white Catgut,
Striped Gauze,
Mfnionet and flowered Lawns,
Plain and striped Muslins,
Yard wide black Modes,
Black India ell wide Persians,
Half yard and Half-ell ditto,
Taffeties and Lutestrings,
Brocaded Silks,
White Sattins,
Black Hair Ribband,
Mens and Womens Silk and Cotton Hose,
Sewing Silk,
Threads and Bindings,
Ivory Combs,---Pins,
And a small Assortment of Jewellery.

Also STARCH in KEGS, and a good FORTE-PIANO. 4 w.

Philadelphia, February 14, 1783.

By virtue of a Writ of *Levari Facias* to me directed, will be exposed to SALE at the old COFFEE-HOUSE, on SATURDAY, the 22d day of February inst. at 12 o'clock at noon,

THE one undivided sixth part (the whole in six equal parts to be divided) of and in a certain Messuage or Tenement, and Piece or Parcel of LAND, situate in the Northern-Liberties, in the county of Philadelphia, beginning at a post, &c. containing 59 acres and 48 perches. Also of and in a certain messuage or tenement and lot or piece of ground, situate on the west side of Fifth-street, between Market and Arch-streets, in the city of Philadelphia, containing in breadth on said street 15 feet, and in length 78 feet, bounded, &c. Also, of and in a certain lot or piece of ground, situate in the Northern Liberties aforesaid, near or adjacent to the north bounds of said city, and on the east side of a lane or street 50 feet wide, called Spring-street, containing in breadth on said street 100 feet, and in depth 100 feet, bounded, &c. Also, of and in a certain yearly rent charge or sum of 16l. 13s. issuing, arising and payable out of and from a certain lot or piece of ground, situate on the west side of Second-street, and on the north side of Vine-street, adjoining to the city of Philadelphia, containing in breadth on Second-street aforesaid, 36 feet, and in length or depth on Vine-street aforesaid, 50 feet, more or less, now or late in the tenure of Seymour Hart; and also of and in one other yearly rent charge or sum of 16l. 13s. issuing, arising and payable out of and from a certain lot or piece of ground, situate on the west side of Second-street, nearly adjacent to the city of Philadelphia, containing in breadth north and south on Second-street aforesaid, 36 feet, and in length or depth 50 feet, more or less; now or late in the tenure of Alexander M'Gee; late the estate of John Ford, deceased; seized and taken in execution, by WILLIAM WILL, Sheriff.

To be SOLD by private Sale,

A PLANTATION in New-London township, Chester county, within 40 miles of Philadelphia, containing 160 acres of land, 30 of which is meadow, and about 20 more may be made, near half can be watered, a good new stone grist mill, with two pair of stones, one of which is burrs, a saw mill, a good new squared log-house, with four rooms on a floor, two stories high, a large kitchen adjoining, a good log barn, about 60 acres of wood land, the whole in good repair. The above plantation and mills are within 12 miles of Christiana bridge, from which flour is delivered to Philadelphia for One Shilling a barrel, and within 12 miles of the Head of Elk, where wheat may be had on low terms. For further particulars, apply to EDWARD STROUD, on the premises. Possession may be had the first of April. ¶

Pursuant to an order issued out of the Orphan's court for the county of Chester, will be sold at public vendue, by the Administratrix of the estate of JOSEPH HOLLIS, late of the township of West-Bradford, deceased, on the premises, on Saturday, the eighth day of March next, at two o'clock in the afternoon,

A CERTAIN PLANTATION, tract or parcel of Land, containing about 100 acres, with a messuage or tenement, barn, stables and spring-house thereon erected, also a good bearing orchard, about 7 acres of good watered meadow and more may be made, 30 acres of woodland well timbered, situate in the township of West-Bradford aforesaid, bounded by land of Abel Griffiths, Archibald Young, and others; late the property of the said JOSEPH HOLLIS, deceased. The conditions of sale will be made known, at the time and place aforesaid, by

HANNAH HOLLIS, Administratrix. ¶

Meſſieurs HALL & SELLERS.

IN a piece, ſigned *Sydney*, publiſhed in both the Pennſylvania Journal and Gazette of laſt Wedneſday, Mr. Reed is charged with not having taken the oath of allegiance to this State till the 9th of October, 1778. He raſhly aſſerts, that the act of the 1ſt of April, 1778, had effectually diſabled Mr. Reed, and declared his election to be *ipſo facto* void; that he was therefore not a Councillor, and incapable of being Preſident of this State; that all orders which he made, the commiſſions which he iſſued, and the grants of lands which he executed, were without law, and void. That malicious writer artfully avoids mentioning the act of the 10th of September, 1778, at which time Mr. Reed was, and is, by Sydney himſelf, acknowledged to have been a member of Congreſs, and to have continued ſuch, until he took his ſeat in the Supreme Executive Council. The 3d and 4th ſections of the act are in the following words, viz. "And whereas, by a clauſe in the act, entituled An Act obliging the male white inhabitants of this State to give aſſurances of allegiance to the ſame, and for other purpoſes therein mentioned, it is provided and declared, among other things, that Delegates in Congreſs are not within the intent and meaning of that act; which exemption, ſo far as relates to the Delegates in Congreſs nominated and appointed by the General Aſſembly of this State, appears to be improper:

"Be it therefore enacted, &c. That from and after the publication of this act, no perſon or perſons may or ſhall be elected as a Delegate in Congreſs for this Commonwealth, who hath not previouſly taken the oath or affirmation aforeſaid; and that every of the preſent Delegates in Congreſs for this Commonwealth, who, not having already taken and ſubſcribed the ſaid oath or affirmation, ſhall neglect to take and ſubſcribe the ſame on or before the 10th day of October next, ſhall be, and they are hereby declared to be liable to all and ſingular the diſabilities, incapacities and penalties, which any other perſons are made liable to by law for ſuch neglect, on or before the 1ſt day of June laſt."

Mr. Reed had taken the oath of allegiance long before the 9th of October, 1778, in the Supreme Court, where it ſtands recorded. Now, had he taken no oath of allegiance before the 9th of October, his being a Member of Congreſs on the 10th of September, and till after the 10th of October, on which day the indulgence ceaſed, and his having taken the oath on the 9th, are evidently within the letter and ſpirit of the act above recited. Alas! Mock Sydney, where is the force of thy inſinuations and wicked aſſertions? Vile, but ſilly deceiver, "thou didſt declare what thou didſt not thyſelf believe."

Feb. 14, 1783. HAMLET'S GHOST.

Mr. BLOODYBONES's Speech continued.

YAS, Mr. Speaker, you ſhall all feel the weight of this *ſword*. Like the flaming ſword which defended the garden of Eden, it cuts in every direction. It was this ſword, aided by the ſkill of its owner, that projected the ſurprize and defeat of the Heſſians at Trenton. Some ignorant folks aſcribe this glorious victory to General Waſhington---but, Mr. Speaker, he was nothing but a journeyman to our late worthy Preſident in this buſineſs, as you will ſee from the 15th page of this pamphlet. But, Sir, this was a trifling conqueſt, compared to his taking a body of Britiſh dragoons in the neighbourhood of Princeton, as you will ſee in the 22d page of this pamphlet. Some people ſay (for *people will ſay any thing to ſerve the purpoſes of party*, as appears by this pamphlet) that theſe dragoons were all diſmounted and playing cards at a country tavern; but this account of that gallant exploit is falſe, as will appear from the teſtimony of our worthy author. But, Mr. Speaker, the capital exploit of this ſword was at fort Wilſon, where a number of raſh citizens aſſembled themſelves together for their own deſtruction. Here, Sir, he did not look on and enjoy the carnage of his enemies. No, Sir, this would not have been becoming the Chief Magiſtrate of the State. I knaw Sir, there are ſome folks who ſay (*for people will ſay any thing to ſerve the purpoſes of party*) that the account here publiſhed of that tragical affair is falſe, and that his late Excellency winked at the preparations for a riot which were going forward in the city; that he refuſed to iſſue a proclamation to prevent it; and, above all, they ſay that he would not have drawn his ſword, if he had not been drag'd from his chamber by a party of light horſe. But, Sir, this account of that matter is all falſe, as will appear from his own declaration, taken from the 36th page of this pamphlet.---Now, Sir, having ſhewn you the exploits of our late Preſident's *ſword*, I go on to deſcribe to you the exploits of his *pen*.---Auh! Mr. Speaker, it is a weapon not leſs terrible and deadly than his ſword. Look here, Sir, and you will ſee what havoc it has made! every page of this pamphlet ſhews you nothing but the mangled limbs *and bloody bones* of his enemies. But, Sir, for the ſake of order (for I love order) I ſhall lay before you a liſt of the perſons and bodies of men, whom the pen of our hero has conſigned to infamy in the courſe of this pamphlet.

1ſt. Eleazer Oſwald, the printer of the "miſerable ſlander" of the Independent Gazetteer. I am againſt all monopolies; but I think there ſhould be a monopoly of ſlander in our city. I inſiſt upon it, Mr. Speaker, one news-paper, under the licence and inſpection of our late worthy Preſident, is ſufficient to convey off all the ſlander of this State.

2d. General John Cadwallader, poor creature! who miſtook a joke, or perhaps the ſallies produced by a *few glaſſes of wine*, (as the pamphlet tells us might have been the caſe) for a ſerious converſation.

3d. The Republican Society.---Auh! Mr. Speaker, what a pity we abuſed this body of citizens for oppoſing the conſtitution; for in ſo doing we have taught them, by ſubmitting to it, to take it out of our hands. Some people ſay that our late worthy Preſident ſet them an example of this kind of conduct. But it is now ſuch thing. He never *diſapproved* of the conſtitution. *I grant*, he refuſed the office of Chief Juſtice in the Spring of 1777; but his objection to it did not ariſe, as ſome have wickedly inſinuated, to his being unwilling to ſwallow an oath to the conſtitution.---It aroſe from his objections to (the teſt laws, ſays Mr. Gally Pott, whiſpering) Order, order, Mr. Speaker, I won't be interrupted---more I won't---but to proceed to my liſt.

4th. The Tories---by which is meant all the Quakers, Churchmen, Baptiſts, German Lutherans, German Calviniſts, and Catholics in the State.

5th. The Philadelphia Light Horſe---I mean the peace recruits of that body---particularly thoſe gentlemen, who refuſed to expel one of their corps for ſaying that Mr. Reed ſent a tory lady privately to Governor Johnſton, in New-York, to enquire after letters from London, *after* refuſing to accept of a bribe through his hands.

6th. The Merchants of Philadelphia---a baſtely crew! conſiſting of tories and republicans, who once had the impudence to refuſe a *contribution demanded* from them, without law it is true, but to ſuppreſs the mutiny of the Pennſylvania line.

7th. The late Miniſter and Conſul of France.

8th. The Directors of the Bank.---Auh! Mr. Speaker, this bank is like the ſmell of burnt bones in our noſtrils. It was this bank that kept our army together laſt year, by which means the Republicans, who inſtituted it, have run away with all the power and popularity of the State.

9th. The Superintendant of Finance, whoſe exertions in favour of the army drew forth our little David, with "his ſling and his ſtone" wherewith he ſlew him.

10. The Aſſembly of 1782, who, in a very baſtely manner, refuſed to make our late worthy Preſident the agent for our enemies in Britain; and who have reduced the enormous ſalaries of the officers of government.

11. All men of large fortunes---who are tories, fools and tyrants.

12th. Men of midling fortunes---who are generally a very lazy and expenſive ſet of fellows.

13th. All cabals and ariſtocratic juntos, except the Preſbyterian ariſtocracy which ſupported our late worthy Preſident.

14th. All thoſe inhabitants of Pennſylvania, who object to being governed by ſtrangers. Auh! Mr. Speaker, we are an ignorant and baſtely people! and had it not been for the aid which New-Jerſey, Delaware and the Britiſh dominions lent us ſince the beginning of the war, we ſhould not have been able to uphold our government.

15. All thoſe bigots of every religious ſociety, who object to the ſole and excluſive right of the Preſbyterians to govern the State of Pennſylvania.

16th. The majority of the people of Pennſylvania, who have by their votes excluded our late worthy Preſident and his friends from the power of the State, inſomuch that they have not influence enough at preſent to appoint a door-keeper even to the neceſſary hooſe in the State-hooſe yard. Auh! tempora! Auh! Moſes! Thus you ſee, Mr. Speaker, our worthy friend has weilded his pen againſt a hoſt of enemies. Like Iſhmael of old, "as every man's hond is againſt him---ſo his hond, or rather his pen, is againſt every man."

But, Mr. Speaker, would you ſee the full effect of the pen of our worthy champion, let me call your attention to the pieces ſigned Valerius, in Mr. Bailey's paper. They are addreſſed chiefly you knaw, Sir, to his Excellency John Dickinſon, Eſquire. Auh! Mr. Speaker, they are a delicious morſel to all oppoſers of baſtely government.---I fear the force of his arguments are loſt to the capacities of ſome gentlemen of this *hooſe*, by their being decked with ſo many flowers. I beg leave therefore, Mr. Speaker, to ſelect a few of them, which I have extracted, and recorded in a blank leaf of my pſalm book. I ſhall with your permiſſion, Mr. Speaker, read them to the *hooſe*. It appears then from Valerius, that Mr. Dickinſon is, a fool, a piddling genius, a coward, a traitor, a deſerter, a hardened ſinner, an hypocrite, a phariſee, a whiner, a canter, a liar, a miſer, an apoſtate, a raſcal, a ſcoundrel, a dog, a devil, a ſon of a b----. Auh! no, Mr. Speaker, this laſt is my friend Skunk's name for Mr. Water Poſſet. Now Sir, what do you think of the wit and fire of the pen of Valerius? But Sir, I have not yet done. It remains yet to deſcribe the exploits of the *tongue* of our late worthy Preſident, and here you will ſee them in this pamphlet. His Excellency John Dickinſon, Eſquire, governs the State in conjunction with his council; and has no ſhare in the power or honors of this hooſe. But, Sir, in the pamphlet in my hond, you will ſee the effect of the *tongue* of our late worthy Preſident. His *tongue*, alone, made --- ſuſpended---and abrogated the laws and conſtitution of the State. His *tongue* made Delegates---Judges---Marſhals and Vendue-Maſters.---The Council and Aſſembly only "co operated" with him.---His *tongue* was the "life and ſoul" of the government, as it was once the "life and ſoul of the intelligence of the army." His *tongue* was the legiſlative---the executive---and judicial authority of the State all in one. In a word, Mr. Speaker, he poſſeſſed the talents, and exerciſed the powers of an independent Monarch, and his name, I have no doubt, will be handed down to poſterity, not with the Cleons and Catalines of antiquity, nor with our modern Tiberius Gracchus, but with the name of his co-temporary and name-ſake Joſeph, the Emperor of Germany.

The Speeches of the Hon. ROGER SLYBOOTS, *of Northumberland county, and* PRAISE-GOD BAREBONES, *of Lancaſter county, in our next.*

TO THE WHIGS.

A VARIETY of inſtances have occurred, in which the whigs in this State have found it neceſſary to act without law in the ſervice of their country; particularly before the conſtitution was formed, and again whilſt the enemy were in the State.

Numbers have been already ſued for their conduct, when acting in obedience to the recommendations of Congreſs, the votes of Committees, or Military orders, and have been put to much expence and trouble. Many more, in ſtrictneſs of law, are liable to be ſued. Peace is daily looked for, and when peace comes, the neceſſity which occaſioned many of the ſteps that were taken by the friends of their country will ſoon be forgotten. The whigs have ſuffered much in the courſe of the war; if they are to be harraſſed with law ſuits after a peace, there will be no end to their ſufferings.

Would it not be worth while to petition the legiſlature for an act of oblivion and indemnity? This meaſure has frequently been adopted at the end of civil wars. We have an equal neceſſity for it; perhaps more than any other people ever had; for, in fact, we know not how ſoon after peace the powers of government may devolve into the hands of the diſaffected.

CAUTION.

NEWPORT, Jan. 25.

The privateer Rochambeau, captain Reed, has taken two brigs, from the Weſt-Indies, bound to New-York, and brought them ſafe into port.

A ſloop from New-York, bound to Nantucket, loaded with a valuable cargo of duck, cordage, &c. we hear, was a few days ſince captured by colonel Baſſet, at Holms's-Hole.

PROVIDENCE, January 25.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Philadelphia to his friend in this town, dated Jan. 6.

"As every thing relating to finance ſo eſſentially concerns all ranks of people, I have ſent you the following extracts of letters from gentlemen in public characters in Europe, to others in like characters in this city, and which have been read in congreſs."

Extract of a letter from Mr. Adams, dated Hague, July 5, 1782.

"Although I was obliged to engage with them for five millions of guilders, I do not expect we ſhall obtain that ſum for a long time. If we get a million and a half by Chriſtmas, it will be more than I expect."

Extract of a letter from another gentleman, dated Paris, Octo. 25, 1782.

"In a letter from Mr. Adams to me, dated Hague, Sept. 29, I had the following intelligence: "Amidſt the innumerable crowd of loans which are opened in this country, many of which have little ſucceſs, I was afraid that ours would have failed. I have however the pleaſure to inform you, that I am at leaſt one million and an half in caſh (about three millions of livres) which will be an aid to the operations of our finances." From this it appears that Mr. Adams has well employed his time in Holland; and I beg you will pleaſe to communicate this extract to Mr. Mor[illegible]."

By theſe two Extracts of letters from Mr. Adams, it appears, that the loan he is negociating in Holland had not failed; but on the contrary, that it had filled faſter than he had expected; the ſame loan having been obtained by him on the 29th of September, which he had not expected by Chriſtmas.

NEW-YORK, February 12.

By the brig Ranger, captain Roger Boyce, who left France the 23d of December, 1782, and was captured on the 6th inſtant, by the Eagle privateer, captain George Benneſon, which arrived here laſt night, the following letter was received.

Extract of a letter from the right honourable T. Townſhend, eſquire, ſecretary of ſtate, to the lord mayor of London, dated the 3d of December, 1782.

"My Lord,

"In conſequence of my letter to your lordſhip, of the 22d of laſt month, I take the earlieſt opportunity to inform your lordſhip, that an expreſs has juſt arrived from Paris, who brings the preliminary articles for a peace, ſigned on the 30th of November, by the ambaſſadors on the part of England, and thoſe on the part of the united ſtates of America; it now only remains to ſign the ſame articles between Great-Britain and France, to conſtitute a general peace; and this notice you will give to the public as ſoon as poſſible."

By letters received in the above veſſel, dated from Nantz, as late as December 22, we are informed, that ſince the ſigning the preliminaries for a peace between Great-Britain and the thirteen ſtates of America, as intimated in the above-mentioned notification, the ambaſſadors of France HAD NOT THEN ACCEDED TO THEM.---They add, that the French expreſs the moſt ardent wiſhes for an end of the war, and a return of the olive branch.

Saturday laſt was ſent in here, by his majeſty's frigate Huſſar, Thomas Macnamara Ruſſell, eſq; commander, of 20 guns and 160 men, the French frigate la Sybil, of 38 guns, and 350 men, commanded by monſieur le comte de Kegarou de Leomaria.

Captain Ruſſell fell in with the Sybil on the 22d ult. in lat. 36: 20, on ſoundings, in a freſh gale and hazy weather, ſtanding to the weſtward, wind N. N. W. the Sybil having up an Engliſh enſign reverſed in the main ſhrouds, and Engliſh colours over French on the enſign ſtaff, under jury maſts. This appearance of monſieur induced captain Ruſſell to believe that he was a prize to ſome Britiſh ſhip of war, and in diſtreſs, and therefore prepared to ſuccour and relieve him; for which purpoſe he ſtood under his lee to hail him; but at that moment the Frenchman put up his helm, and captain Ruſſell not ſuſpecting his deſign, received a half-raking fire, which killed him two men. The Huſſar and Sybil were in a few minutes cloſe on board each other, but monſieur not liking his ſituation, put before the wind, as did the Huſſar alſo, and a fair engagement commenced, that laſted one hour, in which time the bowſprit and foremaſt of the latter received ſome damage, but was ſoon repaired, and after a purſuit of near two hours, the Centurion appearing to windward, and the Tartar ſloop about five miles to leeward, under a preſs of ſail, the Huſſar again came up with the chace, and renewed the action; at the third broadſide from the Huſſar, monſieur found his ſhip ſinking, his powder drowned, and his opponent reducing him to cloſe fight, he once more attempted, but in vain, to fly.

In the above action, captain Ruſſel, and his brave crew, have acquired great honour, having fought their ſhip in a maſterly manner, and captured an enemy double their force; and to do monſieur de Kegarou juſtice, (although he fought thirty minutes under Engliſh colours and ſignals of diſtreſs) he manœuvred his ſhip with great judgment.

Captain Ruſſel has confined monſieur as a ſtate priſoner, for the violation of the laws of nations, in fighting under falſe colours, for which he has received the applauſe of all his brother and ſuperior officers.

The Sybil ſailed from Cape Francois the 27th ult. with 16 veſſels under her convoy, bound for Virginia, ſeven of which were captured by his majeſty's ſhips Amphion, Cyclops, Diomede, &c. and ſent in here.

Laſt night arrived a ſhip from St. Kitts, prize to his majeſty's ſloop of war, Tarrier, captain Morris.

PHILADELPHIA, February 19.

Nicholas Vandyke, eſquire, is elected preſident of the Delaware ſtate, and Thomas Rodney, James Tilton, Eleazer M'Coomb, and Gunning Bedford, eſquires, are appointed to repreſent that ſtate in the congreſs of the united ſtates.

Extract of a letter from Head Quarters, dated February 12, 1783.

"Yeſterday colonel Barber, of the Jerſey line, riding near where ſome ſoldiers were cutting a tree, as he came oppoſite it, the tree fell, and in an inſtant cruſhed to death both him and his horſe."

On Saturday morning the criminals mentioned in our laſt were carried to the gallows, on the commons, near this city, when Stackhouſe, Nurich and Lot Sulſey, were executed purſuant to their ſentence. A few minutes previous to the dreadful moment, of theſe unhappy wretches being turned off, a reſpite was received, poſtponing the execution of Lus Sulſey and John Dorſet for thirty days.

War-Office, February 14, 1783.

Information which reſpects the continental officers captured in the ſouthern diſtrict, has been tranſmitted to the Executive authorities of the ſeveral States. The officers, by applying to the Governor of the State in which they reſide, will be made acquainted with its purport.

The officers and privates of the militia, who were made priſoners of war by the Britiſh troops in the ſouthern department, including the States ſouth of the Delaware, have been accounted for with the enemy, and are at liberty to enter into a full activity of ſervice. W. JACKSON, *Aſſiſtant Secr'y. at war.*

[*The printers in the ſeveral States are requeſted to inſert this notification in their Gazettes.*]

To all perſons indebted for Taxes on land in Northumberland county, from 1773 to 1781, both inclusive;

NOTICE is hereby Given,

THAT the ſubſcriber is properly authoriſed to ſettle and receive all ſuch taxes: The Commiſſioners have hitherto proceeded with great moderation and forbearance; but ſo far as reſpects the Eighteen-penny Taxes, of which due and legal notice hath been long ſince given, a further delay need not be expected, if the preſent opportunity is not embraced: The other ſubſequent taxes, will be received either in old continental bills of credit, State money, or ſpecie, as the law directs. It is hoped as the public demands are urgent, that without further delay all perſons concerned will attend, ſettle and diſcharge their reſpective dues, for which purpoſe attendance will be given at Doctor Joſeph Gardner's, in Market-ſtreet, near the Black-horſe, during the hours of receſs from the buſineſs of the general aſſembly during the preſent ſeſſion, and no longer, by

¶ WILLIAM MONTGOMERY.

To "A FRIEND to JUSTICE."

SIR,

WHEN a man of your abilities and knowledge thinks proper to offer his ſentiments to the public, on a ſubject of importance, it is to be wiſhed, that his obſervations may be confined to *that* ſubject, ſo as to place it fully and fairly before the view of the public. This might be ſerviceable, and would ſet a good example, ſo much wanted, of the manner in which ſuch queſtions ought to be agitated. Your humanity and politeneſs muſt acknowledge, that at leaſt he ought to avoid attributing actions to baſe motives, and introducing inſinuations againſt the character of a perſon whoſe "heart is upright." If any thing of this ſort has eſcaped you in your late publication, let your other merits veil it from any ſevere examination, but your own, upon which, no doubt, you will determine according to "juſtice."

We have done in *Pennſylvania* with the political "faſhions of *England*". By whatever hand an act of Council or Aſſembly is "penned" or "ſubſcribed," it is the deciſion of all the members aſſenting to it, who by the conſtitution have equal powers; and you impute too much to the Preſident, as he ſits with colleagues of real abilities and independent ſpirits. In the caſe alluded to, I am informed, they were *unanimous* in their opinion; and notwithſtanding your objections, I think that opinion was right.

Your argument derives an advantage, from your aſſuming a *general* ground to fix it upon. *That* is not the ground on which the point ſhould be debated. I believe, you never heard the Preſident or any member of the Council aſſert, that certificates have been "bought for a trivial ſum," or "without valuable conſideration," and that the "public faith" ought not to be obſerved with the *purchaſers* of them. You muſt be ſenſible, particularly, that the Preſident has publicly ſhewn that he is an advocate for "thoſe general and juſt arrangements, which muſt intereſt the whole community, and become a part of our national conſtitution;" and you confeſs, that he "expreſſes an *apprehenſion*, that with reſpect to continental debts, a neceſſity will ſucceed of ſatisfying the demands of juſtice and humanity on a more divided plan, than has been wiſhed for, unleſs the national Council can happily deviſe ſome effectual mode of removing difficulties;" from which the deduction is plain, that he did not deſire the *Pennſylvania* creditors ſhould be brought into the "*vortex*" you deſcribe. Then, Sir, I preſume, it was unneceſſary to exclaim, "Is this expedient?" and as unneceſſary, that the Council ſhould be told in "in letters of gold" the maxim already inſcribed, I am perſwaded, upon their hearts----"THAT WHICH IS NOT JUST CANNOT BE EXPEDIENT.

Now, Sir, let us come to the ground, on which the point *ſhould be* debated. Allow me to remind you of ſome *particular circumſtances*.

The General Aſſembly, at their laſt ſeſſion, publiſhed for conſideration a bill, entituled "An Act for the ſale of certain lands therein mentioned, for the purpoſe of redeeming and paying off the certificates of depreciation, given to the officers and ſoldiers of the *Pennſylvania* line, or their repreſentatives," &c. By this bill, the lands were to be laid out by the ſurveyor-general into lots, and then to be ſold to ſuch as ſhould bid for them, under regulations to be appointed by the Council, for gold, ſilver, or the certificates aforeſaid.

This bill recites in part an act, paſſed the 18th of *December*, 1780, by which "unlocated lands belonging to this State" were held out to officers and ſoldiers, THE IMMEDIATE OBJECTS OF THE ACT, to be purchaſed by their certificates, "*as equal in value to ſpecie, ſo ſoon as the land-office ſhould be opened by law.*"

Upon the publication of the bill, the officers immediately complained, that ſuch officers and ſoldiers as had retained their certificates could not poſſibly receive a relief of their diſtreſſes from it, if it ſhould paſs into a law, becauſe the purchaſers of certificates would be able to "*out-bid them at ſuch ſales*;" that the moſt valuable part of the lands held out to them as a fund by the act of 1780, next adjoining to the *Obio* and to the ſettlements, would be diſpoſed of, probably, without one officer or ſoldier getting a ſingle acre; and therefore, after this moſt valuable part of the fund ſhould be ſo diſpoſed of, their certificates would ſtill remain in their hands. Thus, a law made *profeſſedly* for *their* relief, founded upon another law made *profeſſedly* for *their* relief would leave them in the ſame, if not in a worſe ſituation than it found them. They requeſted, that it might be conſidered, whether *this* was an obſervance of "*public faith*" with *them*.

Theſe were *their* complaints.

The *purchaſers* of certificates made no complaints, that I have heard of, againſt the bill; from whence it may be fairly concluded, that they did not diſlike it. I do not underſtand that you, Sir, well-informed as you are, made any complaints on their behalf.

The complaints of the retaining officers ſeemed to be little regarded. "*The dry tree*" was too much neglected----and I cannot but regret that ſuch "a Friend to Juſtice," as you are, did not undertake their cauſe. However, I am glad this honor belongs to one of the public bodies of the State.

The bill appeared to be warmly eſpouſed by a majority in the Aſſembly, and was carried after long debates. The Council could not be ſuppoſed able to procure a total alteration of it. In *theſe circumſtances*, was it not proper for them to propoſe "a diſtinction," as to the diſtribution of lands, that might be *more agreeable* to "public faith" than the bill was likely to prove? It is evident that they *referred* to ſuch a diſtribution, or to ſomething ſatisfactory in compenſation for it; for they deſire that thoſe "may not be diſappointed, who have relied upon the faith of the State." Their meaning muſt have been plain to the Houſe, and to every perſon who had looked over the act of the 18th of *December* 1780. That act declares, that "the lands purchaſed with and paid for in the certificates aforeſaid, are to be RATED and GRANTED at the SAME PRICE, at which unlocated lands ſhall or may be rated and granted to any perſon or perſons tendering gold or ſilver, or currency equivalent thereto."

By this *act*, "the faith of the State" was PLEDGED to the officers and ſoldiers, that *they* ſhould be allowed to pay for unlocated lands "*with certificates as ſpecie*," *at a certain moderate price, ſo ſoon as the Land-Office ſhould be opened.* By the *bill*, on the contrary, *they* were *actually*, though not *expreſly*, EXCLUDED from purchaſing unlocated lands, when "the Land-Office *ſhould* be opened;" or, if poſſible for any of them to purchaſe, it would be in all probability at *a much higher price* than was fixed by the *act*.

Suppoſe the Council to have meant, that the "*faith plighted*" by this act ought to be obſerved, do you think, Sir, they were "ſwerving from the direct roads of ſincerity and juſtice," that lead to "the ſacred dwelling-place?" from the ſyſtem for a whig Legiſlature, or "from the maxims of wiſe ſtateſmen?" Or, when the members of the Council knew the rightful demands and affecting diſtreſſes of brave officers and ſoldiers, would it have been treating them "*with the candor of true dignity*," to have baffled their demands, and to have played with their diſtreſſes, by telling them, "*Gentlemen, we ſhould be* SYCOPHANTS, *if we ſhould make ſuch diſtinctions in your favour*;" indeed, we ſhould become *Mac-Fingal-ians*; nay, we ſhould be in danger of falling into a "*vortex*;" you had much better let the *laſt* claimants, who have relied *leſs* than you upon "the *public faith*," be *firſt* ſerved; WE "*are fond of arguments from holy writ*," and there we find, that they who came in "at the *eleventh* hour" were paid *before*, and *as well*, as they who "HAD BORNE THE BURTHEN AND HEAT OF THE DAY"---if we pay *ſuch* not only *ſooner*, but even *better* than we pay you, and *at your expence*, never mind it-----go on, brave lads,---think of nothing but ſerving your country as you have been *accuſtomed* to do---practiſe your *uſual* patience-----*and depend upon it*, that "*broad principles*," with the aid of long-winded *preambles* and promiſſory *paragraphs*, WILL DO YOUR BUSINESS AT LAST.

Here, Sir, you properly call me to order. I obey you. You ſay, "*Every* holder of certificates is entitled to a ſhare of the lands. Is it juſt to vacate that title? might you not as well deſtroy any other title? when the land ſhall be divided among the officers and ſoldiers who have retained their certificates, may you not as well reſume the grant?" no, no, no.

So many officers and ſoldiers have been compelled to part with their certificates, that if the members of the Council *could be* induced to perjure themſelves, and be influenced in their conduct by an expectation of votes, "their efforts would be made *for the purchaſers* of certificates, and not *for retaining officers* and ſoldiers." "The faith of the State" might have been obſerved, by aſſigning a *particular tract* on the *ſtipulated terms to theſe*, without "paying the other duties with a ſpunge," and without "verifying the predictions of tories."---expreſſions! of which, a gentleman ſo capable of arguing as you are did not ſtand in need.

But, what in the name of Heaven, Sir, could induce you to believe, "that this inclination of the Council not to ſuffer thoſe officers and ſoldiers to be diſappointed, who have relied upon the faith of the State," WAS "a breach of faith?" they, poor fellows, were to be invited to *an entertainment*, like that ſaid in *Æſop's* fable to be given in a ſhallow diſh by the fox to the crane, where the latter, with her thin ſword like bill, could not get a ſingle mouthful. This, the Council benevolently ſeem to have thought, was trifling with their wants, and to have wiſhed to prevent.

Here, Sir, in your lively, eaſy way, you turn quick upon me with---"your hum---ble ſer---vant, Sir---then you only meant *Juſtice*, I find---good---why then, did not the Council deſire the Aſſembly to have the lands "rated and granted" in the ſame manner to the *purchaſers* of certificates, according to the comprehenſive words of the act of 1780?

Your hum---ble ſer---vant, Sir, again. If the Council acted "juſtly" with reſpect to retaining officers and ſoldiers, *they* "*acted juſtly*." One juſt act does not ceaſe to be ſo, becauſe it is not followed by another that would be juſt too. The objected "diſtinctions" was abſolutely neceſſary *with reference to the intended law*, in order to obtain "Juſtice" for *them*. Without it, a real "diſtinction" would be eſtabliſhed *in favor* of purchaſers of certificates, and "*unfavorable* to ſuch officers and ſoldiers: A "diſtinction" that, to my ſurprize, ſeems to have eſcaped your well known ſagacity, and abhorrence of "diſtinctions." The purchaſers of certificates might buy or not buy the lands, as they choſe. If they bought, they might get *advantageous* bargains. *The officers and ſoldiers* were aſſured, that they could not get *advantageous* bargains, *even* if they choſe to buy. The diſtinction mentioned in the Meſſage was founded on their RIGHT, and not on any "apprehenſion of ſwords," I dare ſay, and they could not and ought not to be ſatisfied without it. On the other hand, the purchaſers of certificates, and you, Sir, their advocate, appeared by long continued acquieſcence to be ſatisfied with the expected opportunity of their bidding againſt one another, *which opportunity would be amply left to them*, after the *deſired juſtice* ſhould be done to the retaining officers and ſoldiers. Beſides, the latter *particularly* claimed the attention, and it ſeems particularly excited the care of the Council: Ingratitude was "verifying the predictions of tories," and many of theſe officers and ſoldiers were inſtances of a mournful truth, though "poetically dreſt," of being *literally* reduced "TO BEG THEIR BREAD thro' lands they helped to SAVE."

It was the immediate duty of Council to take as much care as they could of THEM. It was ſound policy too to do ſo. The former, you ſay, "*are in eaſier circumſtances*;" are not employed in the public ſervice; can take care of themſelves; are more able to engage well qualified perſons to plead their cauſes; and, doubtleſs, are too generous to repine at ſeeing "JUSTICE" done to their poor, diſtreſſed, gallant fellow-citizens, even if they cannot obtain it for themſelves.

Your beautiful apoſtrophe, Sir, to the "Gentlemen of the PENNSYLVANIA line," will not mend the matter. You ſay to them, "tell your country, the certificates are *for money*, not *for land*. Let them, if they pleaſe, ſell the *land*, but let them pay you, and all other holders of certificates, the *money*." Sir, this, except what relates to "other holders," has been told their country. The anſwer received, was *the bill publiſhed for conſideration*, by which they found, that they could get neither *money* nor *land*. This proves, as I ſaid before, that the *general* ground taken by you, was not the ground on which the point *ſhould be* debated. Thoſe gentlemen want their *money* not *land*: But if land is to be ſubſtituted for money, they make this modeſt requeſt, that it may be *on ſuch terms* that "*the faith of the State may be kept*, and that *they* may get *ſome* of the *land*, with the other holders of certificates," and *as ſoon*. If this requeſt is reaſonable, "the diſtinction is neither *unneceſſary* nor *unjuſt*."

There is not the leaſt inſinuation given by Council, that the "other holders of certificates" ſhould not be as well paid, as the bill intended them to be, or that they ſhould not be paid in "money," if the Aſſembly ſhould think proper. The part of their meſſage that is excepted to, *refers* directly to *the then ſtate of things*, and it ſhould ſo "*be ſcanned*."

But let this caſe be ſuppoſed; that the Aſſembly had a ſum of money ſufficient only to pay off a part of the certificates, or the intereſt of a part; would it be "unjuſt" in the Aſſembly to make a "diſtinction," and pay that money to relieve the preſſing diſtreſſes of original holders and their families, deferring the payment to "other holders, *in eaſier circumſtances*," till the commonwealth ſhould be in a better condition to pay them? Or let it be ſuppoſed, that the Aſſembly, by a law, ſhould *aſſign and appropriate a ſufficient and productive fund*, for paying the intereſt of retained certificates, and ſhould be obliged to leave the "holders of other certificates" to buy the lands according to the bill publiſhed for conſideration, and not objected to by them. Would either of theſe modes be "to walk in the indirect and crooked bye-path of tricking policy," or to draw "the two-edged ſword of expediency?" And, yet, either of theſe "diſtinctions" would be felt by the retainers, I believe, to be more favourable to them, than "rating and granting" unlocated lands to them.

HUMANITY IS AN EXCELLENT COMPANION FOR JUSTICE.

Here, Sir, your candor will ſuggeſt to you, that Council did not mention to the Aſſembly, *what* "the diſtinction" ſhould be, whether "rated and granted lands," according to the act of 1780, or a ſatisfactory compenſation.

They relied, no doubt, as they ought to have done, that, if the Aſſembly ſhould be drawn to re-conſider the affair, their prudence and integrity would chuſe the beſt method of concluding it. They appear only to have deſired, that *ſomething ſubſtantial* might be done for the retainers of certificates, without making "other holders victims to the principle, that it may be expedient to defraud."

As to your comment on the words "circumſtances that may "hereafter occur," and "exceedingly extenſive and beneficial "conſequences," it caſts, as far as I am able to judge, a ſtrange confuſion over a very plain text. The war was then more likely to continue than it is now. The State might be obliged, by the difficulties of "circumſtances," to give other certificates. Their *value*, and the *willingneſs* to receive them, would be encreaſed by the *credit* a State would acquire,

"Who, to her *plighted Faith* and Vows,
"Had ever *firmly ſtood*."

And to ſay no more, the late complaints of our line, and preceding tranſactions, ſeem to have pointed out the good and great "conſequences" that would naturally reſult from *giving ſatisfaction* to a number of brave, ſuffering, deſerving men.

AN ENEMY TO INJUSTICE.

TO BE SOLD,

At the late Dwelling-houſe of ROBERT TOWERS, jun. in Market-ſtreet, on reaſonable Terms,

A general Aſſortment of freſh DRUGS and MEDICINES;
PATENT MEDICINES;
PAINTERS COLOURS;
SPICES;
SURGEONS INSTRUMENTS;
APOTHECARIES SHOP FURNITURE;
A Collection of MEDICAL BOOKS, among which are,
A few Volumes of valuable MANUSCRIPTS;
A ſtout young MARE, and a new RIDING CHAIR, with a Top and Harneſs compleat.

What remains on Hand will be ſold by public Vendue, on Tueſday, the 18th Day of March next, at Ten o'Clock in the Morning, at the ſaid Houſe.

All Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of Robert Towers, jun. are requeſted to make Payment; and thoſe that have any Demands againſt ſaid Eſtate, are deſired to bring in their Accounts to

Feb. 18. ROBERT TOWERS, Executor.

Philadelphia, February 12, 1783.

ALL perſons that are indebted to the eſtate of Sarah Forreſt, deceaſed, by bond, note or book debt, are requeſted to call and diſcharge the ſame to the ſubſcriber; and thoſe that have any demands againſt the ſaid eſtate, are deſired to produce their accounts, properly atteſted, that they may be adjuſted, by

FREDERICK CHRISTIAN, Acting Executor.

To be SOLD at private Sale,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION of about 95 acres of extraordinary good Land, ſituate in the Northern Liberties of the city of Philadelphia, 5 miles from the city, and about half a mile from Frankford, joining the road leading from Frankford to Germantown, bounding on Frankford-creek, on which is a good 2 ſtory ſtone houſe and kitchen, a never failing ſpring of good water near the houſe, with a ſtone houſe over it, alſo a well of good water with a pump in the yard, a large frame barn and ſtabling, a large orchard of the beſt grafted fruit, 4 or 5 acres of meadow and more may be cleared, 20 acres of woodland well timbered; ſaid plantation commands a beautiful proſpect of Philadelphia, and the river Delaware, alſo the village of Frankford, and is very convenient for a gentleman's country ſeat. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe the ſame, may view the premiſes and know the terms, by applying to

ROBERT HARPER, on ſaid place.

Philadelphia, February 18, 1783.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, at the old George tavern, the corner of Second and Arch ſtreets, on Thurſday, the 27th inſtant, at twelve o'clock at noon, a certain piece or parcel of land, ſituate, lying and being in the Northern Liberties of the city of Philadelphia, containing 4 acres, ſubject to a ground-rent of £ 4 13 4 per annum, payable to William Coates.

Alſo two certain other lots or parcels of land, ſituate in the Northern Liberties aforeſaid, lying contiguous to and adjoining each other, and together making one whole lot or parcel of land, containing 14 acres and 23 perches; the whole bounded by lands now or late of Thomas Fiſher, Mary Maſters, Iſaac Coates, Poplar lane, and a 50 feet road; late the eſtate of George Croghan, deceaſed. WILLIAM WILL, Sheriff.

N. B. A plan of the ſaid lots may be ſeen at the Sheriff's office, or place of ſale.

Philadelphia, Firſt Month 8th, 1783.

To be RENTED or SOLD,

A PLANTATION, ſituate in Kennet townſhip, Cheſter county, containing about 160 acres, part of which are meadow, with a large dwelling-houſe, and other buildings, &c. The ſaid plantation is within about ten miles of an extraordinary market, held twice a week at Wilmington, and may be entered upon the 8th of the Fourth Month. For further particulars apply to the ſubſcriber, living in Philadelphia.

t. t. b. e. t. f. WILLIAM ZANE.

Cheſter, February 3, 1783.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, from the Commiſſioners of this county, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, the 21ſt day of this inſtant February, at 10 o'clock, A certain meſſuage, plantation and tract of land, ſituate in New London townſhip, bounded by lands of , and others, containing about 200 acres, more or leſs; late the property of Robert Finney; ſeized and taken in execution, and to be ſold by JOHN GARDNER, Sheriff.

Alſo, at the ſame time and place will be ſold, horſes, cattle, ſheep and ſwine, houſhold and kitchen furniture, farming utenſils, &c. &c. JOHN GARDNER, Sheriff.

Cheſter, February 10, 1783.

BY virtue of an order to me directed, under the hands and ſeals of Thomas Cheney, Iſaac Taylor and Joſeph Lucky, Eſquires, the ſale of a large quantity of Britiſh goods, illegally tranſported into this State, and regularly condemned by a due courſe of law, will begin on the 3d day of March next, at the houſe of Caleb Taylor, in Birmingham townſhip, and continued from day to day till the whole are ſold. The goods conſiſt chiefly of coats, veſts, breeches, ſhirts, ſtockings, ſhoes, benſools, hats, plaids, broadcloths, ſtocks, ſtock buckles, a variety of buttons, &c. &c. &c. The ſale to begin at 12 o'clock; taken in execution, and to be ſold by

JOHN GARDNER, Sheriff.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of JOHN THORNHILL, late of this city, deceaſed, are requeſted to make payment to the ſubſcribers; and thoſe perſons who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are likewiſe deſired to bring in their accounts, that they may be adjuſted as ſoon as poſſible. JOSEPH THORNHILL, RICHARD THORNHILL, JOHN THORNHILL, JOHN DOWERS, Adminiſtrators. *Feb.* 17, 1783.

NOTICE is hereby given to the creditors of ISAAC BURNS, of Marple townſhip, in the county of Cheſter, to be and appear at his dwelling-houſe, on the 6th day of March next, to receive a rateable part of the debts due to them reſpectively, and to give diſcharges for the ſame to

Feb. 18, 1783. ISAAC BURNS.

North Wales, February 11, 1783.

WHEREAS ſome evil minded perſon has propagated a report very injurious and hurtful to my character, I hereby challenge ſuch to appear in an open and bold manner, and meet me on the ground of Juſtice, and dare them to impeach me with any act unbecoming a gentleman and an honeſt man, which character I have ever held dear; and I further offer a Reward of ONE HUNDRED GUINEAS to any perſon or perſons, who will prove the author of a report that I was privy to robbing a Collector, a circumſtance I totally deny, either with reſpect to Collectors or any other perſon or perſons, and do now charge the author or authors of ſuch ſcandalous report to be lying calumniators, and am determined to proſecute any perſon who may in future endeavour to circulate ſuch report to my diſadvantage.

CHRISTIAN DULL.

Claret in Hogſheads and Bottles,

To be SOLD by
MEREDITHS and CLYMER.

[*Advertiſements omitted this week will be in our next.*]

To be SOLD by public Vendue,

On the 3d day of MARCH, 1783,

A PLANTATION, late the eſtate of SAMUEL BLAKER, deceaſed, ſituate in Warwick townſhip, Bucks county, 22 miles from Philadelphia, on the old York road, and may be entered upon the 1ſt day of April next. Containing 50 acres, be the ſame more or leſs, whereof about 20 acres is woodland, 3 of good meadow, and more may be made; there is on the place a good frame houſe and cellar under it, a well of good water at the door, a ſtone kitchen, a weaver's ſhop, a frame barn, and a good orchard. The place has been occupied for ſhop-keeping. The title is indiſputable

The vendue will begin at 10 o'clock of ſaid day, on the premiſes, where the conditions will be made known, and attendance given, by § CATHARINE BLAKER.

Philadelphia County, February 7, 1783.

IN purſuance of an order of the ORPHANS COURT, we, the ſubſcribers, Auditors appointed to aſcertain the debts due from the eſtate of CHARLES JOLLY, Eſq; of Lower Merion townſhip, deceaſed, do hereby give notice to the creditors to produce their demands to us, at the houſe of Mrs. Catharine Jolly, near the Gulf Mill, on the 26th day of this inſt. February, in order that a ſettlement may be made of the ſaid eſtate.

ABRAHAM NANNA,
JONATHAN ROBERTS,
LINDSAY COATS.

¶

Will be expoſed to public SALE,

On the 1ſt day of Fourth Month next, about 2 o'clock in the afternoon, on the PREMISES,

A PLANTATION, ſituate in Eaſt-Bradford townſhip, Cheſter county, near the forks of Brandywine; containing 130 acres, about 100 of which is cleared, 15 acres whereof is good watered meadow, and water courſes dug for about 8 acres more, a ſtone dwelling-houſe, two ſtories high, with 2 rooms on a floor, a barn and ſtable, a good ſpring, with a houſe over it, a good bearing orchard, an oil-mill with a double preſs, a pair of ſtones 5 feet 6 inches diameter, and a pair of good rollers to grind the ſeed; there is alſo a convenient ſeat for a paper-mill, the race and mill-pit already dug.

N. B. The aforeſaid plantation will admit of being divided in two parts, with the aforeſaid mill to one, and mill-ſeat to the other. Any perſon inclining to view the premiſes before the day of ſale, may apply to the ſubſcriber at Naaman's-creek, or to NATHAN SHARPLESS, near the aforeſaid plantation.

Second Month 8, 1783. § 5w FRANCIS TOWNSEND.

To be SOLD by public Vendue,

On the premiſes, on the firſt of March next, at two o'clock in the afternoon,

A CERTAIN HOUSE and LOT of one acre of Land, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of the main ſtreet, the lower end of Germantown, oppoſite to Balthaſar Reſer's, deceaſed, containing in front on ſaid ſtreet 50 feet, and in depth to a forty feet ſtreet, 52 perches; late the eſtate of William Hoffman, blackſmith, deceaſed. There is a good ſmith's ſhop on the lot, likewiſe an orchard and garden, in good repair, and ſuits a blackſmith, cooper, tanner, ſkin-dreſſer, or any public buſineſs. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe by private ſale, may apply to John Hoffman, near the market place, in Germantown. Due attendance will be given at the time and place of ſale, by the Executors of the deceaſed. ¶

To be SOLD by public Vendue,

Agreeable to the laſt Will and Teſtament of DANIEL WILLIAMS, deceaſed, on the 15th day of MARCH next.

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, ſituate in Gwynedd townſhip, Philadelphia county, about 20 miles from the city, containing 128 acres of land, 15 acres of which is meadow, and more may be made, the Whiſſahiccon creek running through it, upwards of 30 acres of woodland, the remainder good arable land: Thereon is erected a dwelling-houſe, part ſtone and part frame, a frame barn, orchard and well of good water near the door; there is a meeting houſe, griſt mill, and ſaw mill, within a mile of ſaid plantation. The terms will be made known on the premiſes, the day of ſale, by

§ HUMPHREY WILLIAMS, } Executors.
Feb. 3, 1783. GEORGE MARIS }

THIS ADVERTISEMENT is to ſhow,
To my ſubſcribers if they'd know,
Six months is almoſt o'er;
Which I have rode; therefore my wages,
I muſt demand from different ſtages,
Elſe I can ride no more.
I have been riding clear of gains,
Only my labour for my pains;
Expences almoſt double----
To what they were when I ſet out,
Well you may ſee, I make no doubt,
I've nothing for my trouble.
My money therefore, have I muſt,
Whether or not you take diſguſt----
Without further delay.
The printers muſt be paid, no doubt,
Or no more papers they'l give out,
Till they receive their pay.
Thoſe in arrears for time that's paſt,
I now adviſe them for the laſt,
To ſave themſelves and me,
Of further trouble---I do warn---
Delinquents not to take alarm,
When they the Bailiff ſee.
No more my friends can I perform,
My weekly tours through cold and ſtorm,
I tell you now in fine----
Unleſs more wages, not a mile,
I'll ride hereafter the old ſtile----
my name's
JAMES BALLANDINE.

January 18, 1783.

To be Sold by the ſubſcriber,

A PLANTATION or Tract of LAND, ſituate in Goſhen townſhip, Cheſter county, containing 186 acres of good land, with Cheſter creek running through the middle of it; there are 20 acres of good meadow, part thereof watered by ſaid creek, and as much more may be made and well watered, with a good ſeat for almoſt any ſort of water-works; there are erected on ſaid premiſes, a good two ſtory ſtone houſe, with a log kitchen adjoining the ſame, and a never failing ſpring of water within a few yards of the door, with a good houſe over the ſame, part log and part ſtone, with a good frame barn, ſtables and other out-houſes, a good log ſhop ſuitable for a tradeſman; there are on ſaid place, two good bearing orchards, and a young orchard of 50 trees of the beſt grafted fruit, about 120 acres cleared, and the reſt well timbered; the whole in good repair. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe the ſaid plantation, may know the terms, by applying to the ſubſcriber, living on ſaid premiſes.

Jan. 28. ‡ THOMAS RUSSELL.

TO BE LETT,

For one or more Years,

Two PASTURE LOTS,

CONTAINING about eight acres, ſituate at the back of the Blue-Houſe. For terms, apply to WILLIAM ALLISON or JOHN BLEAKLEY, in Front-ſtreet, between Cheſnut and Walnut-ſtreets. ‡

THE Creditors of JOHN EWAN late of Mountholly, deceaſed, are deſired to ſend in their Accounts to the Subſcriber, one of the Aſſignees, in order to make a dividend of a ſmall Sum of Money in his Hands.

‡ JOSHUA HOWELL.

THE PUBLIC are hereby deſired to take NOTICE, That as there is now no Coffee-Houſe kept in this City, and as the preſent Occupier of the late Houſe has forbid any public Sales being held there for the future, without a very conſiderable Gratuity being made him by the Subſcriber; That all Sales of Goods, Horſes, real Eſtate, Shipping, &c. which were uſually held there on Market Days and Evenings, will be held, 'till there is another Coffee-Houſe eſtabliſhed, at the CITY AUCTION-STORE, on the Eaſt Side of Front-ſtreet, between Market and Arch-ſtreets, on every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at Twelve o'Clock at Noon, where Goods, &c. are deſired to be ſent, and Sales advertiſed to be held. JOHN BAYARD, Auctioneer.

Philadelphia, February 10, 1783.

To be Sold at Public AUCTION,

On the Premiſes, the 20th of March next,

A MOST valuable tract of LAND, in Lancaſter county, Donegall townſhip, containing 560 acres and allowances of ſix per cent. for roads---About 150 acres whereof are cleared, the remainder extreamly well timbered, with walnut, hickory and oak; the ſoil in general is amongſt the firſt for goodneſs of any in that rich neighbourhood, and remarkable for ſure crops; a very healthy ſituation, and plenty of good water. There are about 20 acres of watered meadow, which may be increaſed to more than double the quantity, by a few days labour, the ſtream being very plentiful. The orchard is large and remarkable for the ſureſt and greateſt quantity of fruit of any in the county; which has been fully proved for a number of years paſt. There is a large dwelling-houſe, intended for four rooms on a floor, not yet finiſhed, alſo out houſes; diſtance from the borough of Lancaſter 18 miles, and three from the river Saſquehanna, where great quantities of ſhad and other fiſh are caught in their ſeaſons, and very convenient to different places of worſhip. This land has always been occupied by the original locator, James Aliſon, and his ſon, until my purchaſe. A good title, and immediate poſſeſſion, will be given, and the terms of payment made eaſy, by JOHN MEASE.

Philad. Feb. 11, 1783.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of RICHARD PARKER, late of the city of Philadelphia Braſs-Founder, deceaſed, are deſired to make ſpeedy payment to the ſubſcribers; and thoſe who may have juſt demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to make them known, in order to be adjuſted, by RICHARD PARKER, } Adminiſtrat.
MARGARET PARKER. }

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of SUSANNA CLAYTON, late of the city of Philadelphia, deceaſed, are deſired to make ſpeedy payment; and thoſe who have juſt demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to make them known to

RICHARD PARKER, }
¶ MARGARET PARKER, } Execut.

WAS left at the ſubſcriber's, in Vincent townſhip, Cheſter county, and State of Pennſylvania, in December laſt, by a man who called himſelf *Archibald Criſty*, a dun HORSE, with a white mane and tail, about 6 years old. As ſaid *Criſty* has not returned, the proper owner of ſaid horſe is hereby deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, in three weeks from this date, otherwiſe he will be ſold for charges.

Feb. 3, 1783. ¶ DAVID EVANS.

Paxton townſhip, February 12, 1783.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Paxton townſhip, Lancaſter county, ſome time in December laſt, a ſorrel MARE and COLT; the mare about 10 years old, 14 hands high, a ſwitch tail, no brand; the colt a natural trotter. The owner, proving property and paying charges, may have them again, by applying to ¶ SAMUEL SHERER.

This Day is PUBLISHED, and to be SOLD by

FRANCIS BAILEY,

[Price HALF A DOLLAR,]

A SECOND EDITION OF

General REED's REMARKS

On a late Publication in the Independent Gazetteer; with a ſhort Addreſs to General Cadwallader and the People of Pennſylvania, &c. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

And may be entered upon on the 25th day of March next.

ALL that PLANTATION, formerly the property of Ellis Griffith, deceaſed, containing about 112 acres, ſituated in Amity townſhip, in the county of Berks, about one mile from the river Schuylkill, and adjoining Mounts Jones's plantation, which is about ten miles from Reading, on the new road in the ſaid townſhip; conſiſting of a dwelling houſe, barn, ſtable, and other out buildings, about 50 acres of good wheat land cleared, and under good fence, with about 6 acres of meadow, and a quantity more may be made at a ſmall expence; the whole is watered in the drieſt ſeaſon, by a conſtant ſtream running through the ſame. The ſaid plantation is capable of many valuable improvements, which may be made at a ſmall expence, and the remainder is good white oak timber land, &c.

For viewing the premiſes, and knowing the terms of ſale, apply to Mr. Henry Hoffa, at the ſign of the White Horſe, on the great road leading from Philadelphia to Reading, in the townſhip aforeſaid.

N. B. If the above plantation is not ſold before the 8th day of March next, it will be ſold on that day, between the hours of three and five o'clock in the afternoon, at the ſign of the White Horſe abovementioned, to the higheſt bidder, and a good title will be made to the purchaſer by the ſubſcriber,

Philad. Jan. 24, 1783. JOHN LEE.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from his Bail, A certain THOMAS HINSON, late of Cheſter, about 30 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, has fair brown hair tied behind, and is remarkable for his long noſe; he is ſuppoſed to be gone for New-York. Whoever ſecures the ſaid Hinſon, and delivers him to any lawful officer in this State, to be dealt with according to law, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by JOHN HOGAN.

Philadelphia, January 24, 1783. ‡

To be SOLD at public Sale,

Purſuant to the laſt will and teſtament of Andrew Mitchell, deceaſed, the following plantations or tracts of LAND, viz.

ONE ſituate in Cumberland townſhip, York county, containing 159 acres, 70 whereof woodland, 8 acres of meadow made, and 8 more may be made with very little expence; bounded by lands of John Armſtrong, John Buchannan, and Carrol's tract; the land is exceeding good for grain or paſture, and well watered by ſprings and a large branch of Marſh Creek running through the premiſes, with a good log barn and a ſmall tenement thereon. Any perſon willing to view the premiſes before the day of ſale, may be ſhewn the ſame, by applying to Mr. David Ramſey, living on the premiſes. The ſale to begin at ten o'clock, on Wedneſday, the 12th day of March next.

Alſo a plantation, ſituate in Weſt Caln townſhip, Cheſter county, containing 130 acres, there are 70 acres cleared, and the remainder well timbered, with a good log houſe and a ſpring of good water at the door, alſo a good bearing orchard. Any perſon willing to view the premiſes before the day of ſale may be ſhewn the ſame, by applying to Mr. William Davidſon, near the premiſes. The ſale to begin at two o'clock on Thurſday, the tenth day of April next, where attendance and reaſonable credit will be given, by HUGH JORDEN, Executor, and FRANCES MITCHELL, Executrix. *Jan. 23, 1783.*

N. B. If the above plantations are not ſold on the day of ſale, they will be lett. ¶ 5 w.

Philadelphia, Feb. 1, 1783.

To be SOLD by Public Vendue,

On the premiſes, on fifth day, the 13th of March next,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION and grazing FARM, late the property of William Shreve, ſituate in one of the richeſt and beſt neighbourhoods in Jerſey, being about 30 miles from Philadelphia, in the townſhip of Mansfield, in Burlington county, containing about 320 acres, 80 acres of which are mowable meadow, and more may be made, being plentifully watered, about 110 acres of ploughland, the remainder extraordinary good wood, and moſtly under good cedar fence.---There are on the premiſes, a new two ſtory frame houſe, with two rooms below ſtairs, and an entry through, four rooms on the ſecond floor, a convenient kitchen, and a cellar under the whole, a pump of good water at the door, a kitchen garden, under a pailed fence, and a thriving young orchard of 200 grafted trees. It is a good ſtand for buſineſs, about 6 miles from Bordentown, 11 from Burlington, convenient to ſeveral Meeting-houſes and mills. The purchaſer may have poſſeſſion on or before the firſt day of April, and the terms will be made known at the time and place of ſale, by JEREMIAH WARDER,
MORDECAI LEWIS, and } Aſſignees.
SAMUEL COATES,

N. B. All perſons indebted to the ſaid William Shreve, are deſired to diſcharge the ſame within three months from this date, or they will be put into an Attorney's hands to collect; and thoſe that have any demands againſt ſaid Shreve, are requeſted to bring them in, properly proved, to CLAYTON NEWBOLD, ROBERT EMLAY, or CALEB NEWBOLD, in Mansfield, or the Aſſignees, in Philadelphia. ¶ 4 w.

TO BE SOLD,

At public vendue, on the 20th of February next, on the premiſes, in Aſton townſhip, Cheſter county, near the ſign of the Seven Stars, about 5 miles from Cheſter, and 3½ from Marcus-hook,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, on Cheſter creek, with a fine convenience for erecting any kind of water works at a ſmall expence. There are near 170 acres of land, of which 8 or 9 acres meadow, and more may be made, with 60 or 70 acres of woodland well timbered; a large orchard of good fruit, with a good ſtone houſe, and a ſpring near the door with a houſe over the ſame; a good garden pailed in, good barn, ſtabling and other out-houſes. The much frequented road leading from Edgmont to Marcus-hook goes by the houſe, which would well ſuit ſtore-keeping or other public buſineſs. The ſituation is pleaſant and healthy; and the title is indiſputable. Poſſeſſion will be given the 25th day of March next. At the ſame time and place will be ſold a mare with foal, a two year old colt, and a yearling ditto, wheat and rye in the ground, with ſundry other things, too tedious to mention. The ſale to begin at 10 o'clock on ſaid day, when attendance will be given, and the conditions made known, by JAMES PENNELL. ¶

N. B. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe the land may view it before the day of ſale.

TO BE SOLD,

A VERY valuable PLANTATION in Dragon-Neck, Red-Lion Hundred, and county of New-Caſtle, on Delaware, bounded by lands of John Thompſon, Eſq; Jonas Porter, and John Clark; containing about 240 acres, 140 whereof is cleared, 20 acres of which is mowable meadow, and 25 acres more may be made, the reſidue in woodlood, under young thriving timber. The upland and meadow of the whole tract is of the beſt quality. On the premiſes is a good ſawed log dwelling-houſe well finiſhed off, a kitchen, ſawed log barn and granary, ſtables, a draw-well, garden, &c. alſo a young thriving peach orchard. For further particulars, and terms of ſale, enquire of John Clark, near the premiſes, or the ſubſcriber, in Wilmington. *Jan. 15, 1783.* GEORGE CLARK.

To be Sold by way of Public Vendue,

On the premiſes, on Thurſday, the 6th day of March next,

A Valuable PLANTATION or TRACT of LAND (late the eſtate of Benjamin Hamilton, deceaſed) ſituate in Warwick townſhip, Bucks county, containing about 126 acres, 12 of which are good meadow, and more may be made, about 30 acres of good woodland, and a young thriving orchard of about 100 bearing apple trees, a good ſquare log-houſe, with a never failing ſpring of water near the door, a good log barn and ſtables; the whole under good repair. Said place is ſituate near Old York road, 21 miles from Philadelphia, within half a mile of Neſhaminey Meeting-houſe, and very near ſeveral griſt mills. The conditions of ſale to be made known on the day of ſale, by

JOHN JAMISON,
ELIJAH STENSON, } Executors.
JOHN HAMILTON,

N. B. All perſons indebted to ſaid eſtate are deſired to make immediate payment; likewiſe all thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring in their accounts to the Executors of ſaid eſtate. *Jan. 27, 1783.* ¶ 4 w.

January 21, 1783.

TO BE SOLD.

A TWO ſtory brick HOUSE, KITCHEN and lot of GROUND, adjoining to Mr. JOSEPH HUDDELL, on Swanſon-ſtreet, Southwark, it is very convenient for public buſineſs or trading by water. The lot extends into the river, and is capable of great improvements. If it is not ſold before March, it will then be lett; any perſon inclining to purchaſe or rent, may ſee the premiſes and know the terms, by applying to Mr. WILLIAM ROBINSON, merchant, in Front-ſtreet. †

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